

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS AT HOMEWORTH.

One Hundred and Fifty People Royally Entertained at the Home of Jacob Knoll—
A Good Meeting.

The hospitable home of Jacob Knoll of Homeworth, was thrown open to the members of the Stark County Horticultural Society and their friends for the July meeting on Wednesday, July 19, and it pays to be a horticulturalist if for no other reason than to have the privilege of being entertained at the many well kept homes of members throughout the county. After a bountiful dinner at which about one hundred and fifty satisfied their hunger, the president called the meeting to order in the commodious barn where seats had been provided sufficient to seat the entire company. After a piece of music on organ by Mrs. Ada Knoll, accompanied by D. S. Bowman on violin, the minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Andrew J. Shaffer was appointed a committee to solicit new members and Andrew Pontius a committee on apples, pears and quinces.

Under unfinished business the suggestion that was made by S. H. Rockhill at the June meeting, viz: "That we make an effort to get granges and other farmers' organizations to send delegates and reports to each of our monthly meetings," was favorably discussed by members of Granges and Horticulturalists, members of Fairmount, Marlboro, New Berlin and Canton Granges being present.

A committee, consisting of one member from each Grange present, to with Eli Grant and discuss the matter resulted in the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Stark County Horticultural Society extend an invitation to the Granges of the county to become individual members of the society, and entitled to a copy of monthly and yearly reports of society, and the privilege of proposing any question to the society for discussion.

Moved and seconded the resolution be accepted. Motion carried.

S. H. Rockhill was appointed to open the discussion on the question, "Does it pay to be a horticulturalist?" As he was not present the secretary read the following paper which he had sent to the society:

DOES IT PAY TO BE A HORTICULTURIST?

If a man buys a horse for \$100 and sells it for \$150 we say "it pays." If he buys a farm for \$25 an acre and sells it for \$50, or raises a crop the first year so large and gets such a price for the crop as to enable him to pay the land with its first year's product we ordinarily say "it pays to be a farmer like that," or, "it pays to buy land." If dollars and cents were the only kind of pay we could get in this world, then if the man who bought the horse for \$100 didn't sell it for more than he gave or make it earn more money than it cost, it would not pay to own a horse and, likewise, it wouldn't pay to own anything else that did not bring an increase of dollars and cents.

But pay or recompense, or compensation, is not necessarily a money consideration. Shakespeare says, "You have paid down in penitence more than done trespass." Payment may be made then in "penitence," in sorrow and anguish; but it may also come in pleasure, in social enjoyment, in progress, in intellectual and physical development and in money as well. As I ride through the streets of this beautiful Los Angeles, the thought comes to me, "Does it pay to plant these long rows of palm trees along the streets as far as the eye can see? Does it pay to submerge these cottages under billows of vines and flowers? Does it pay to lay out parks and driveways, winding through groves of beautiful trees, and gardens of fragrant flowers? The answer comes in the look of pleasure and pride that beams from the countenances of all her citizens. "It pays, it pays," and because these things add joy and pride to the citizen, real estate becomes more valuable and "it pays" even in money compensation.

So that, whether it pays you to be members of the Stark County Horticultural Society or not, depends on whether you learn to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before; whether you are inspired by counseling together to beautify your homes and thus add comfort and happiness to yourself and those around you and, incidentally, value to your property; whether you can give one day each month to social enjoyment and the development of your social natures, and, as far as may, to build up a co-operative commonwealth of farmers, whose aim shall be to make every farm in Stark county a better farm, every farmer a better farmer, and every farm home a center of social and intellectual enjoyment.

Having arrived in California only yesterday I have thus hastened to to fulfill my obligation to our society and I close by hoping and believing that the Stark County Horticultural Society should have—must have—will have more influence in shaping the social, intellectual

and physical progress of Stark county than ever before, it will then "pay to be a Horticulturalist."

SAM'L H. ROCKHILL.

Mr. McGregor thinks there is something else in the world besides the cultivation of avarice, and that there is no higher duty of human beings than the care of self and those depending upon him, and mother earth is our resource; no business so natural to man as the cultivation of mother earth, no occupation affords so much pleasure and no limit to the production of the soil if properly managed.

Mr. Shaffer says it certainly does pay to be a horticulturalist, there is no controversy about that, we live from mother earth and some one gets the pay. Mr. Pontius, who was one of the charter members of the society when it was organized in 1878, thinks it has done as much as anything else in the county to develop interest in horticulture, as well as our social natures, and is very much satisfied to see such a large attendance at this meeting and hope those present who are not members will join the society, keep up the interest in this line and help the good work go on.

Mr. Bitzer, another charter member, has been a regular attendant at these meetings ever since the society has been organized and has always found time to attend the meetings because of his interest in them, and is convinced that any one who raises fruit or vegetables cannot afford to stay out of the society for the benefit it may be to him in knowledge gained by regular attendance.

Mr. Pontius says there is no better investment for a dollar than by joining this society and attending its meetings.

Mr. Hayhurst explained why the meetings have not been held as frequently in the east end of the county, it was because we did not have as many members there who were willing to entertain the society, that difficulty may be overcome in the future by any one desiring the meeting to notify the executive committee, as we desire to have all the meetings placed for the next year before the last meeting of this.

Mr. Holl remarked that it was not necessary for a person to become a member to entertain a meeting of society.

COMMITTEE ON ORCHARDS.

Mr. Eli Grant has noticed the growth of wood to be enormous, and very few orchards are entirely free from scab. In his orchard the Rambo trees are loaded, other varieties scattering. Baldwin, that promised one-half crop, now will be one-third or less. Roxberry Russet, Rhode Island Greening, very few. There are more apples on the Smith's Cider than any others, except Rambo. The growth of wood looks healthy. Young orchards should be watched very closely. June is the month to trim where we want to throw the strength into fruit buds for coming year, trim back limbs that are running wild.

Mr. Shaffer thinks the cause of the knotty apples is the result of the bite of the curculio, and the scab is the result of disease. Mr. Grant endorses Mr. Shaffer's opinion. The San Jose scale is not hurting the fruit this season as the wood.

Mr. Hayhurst asks Mr. Grant if we should infer from his remarks that we have San Jose scale.

Mr. Grant: It has been reported that there is some scale in the county. Oyster shell bark louse has been taken for San Jose scale.

Mr. Holl: The weekly report issued from the weather bureau asked for report on the apple crop. In the southern part of the state there is more than any other part of state and in northeast part there is less. Some thought there would be a full crop in the state, but by the time they are ripe it will probably be one-half crop.

Mr. Bitzer says Grimes Golden and Belmont good many. Kulp more than they ought to have, Baldwins scattering, probably average one-half crop. would like to ask Mr. Grant how about the plums.

Mr. Grant fails to find them. The wild goose don't fail, whether they are too poor for the curculio, can't say. The Lombards have kept on dropping until there are none left. Coe's Golden Drop are standing the best. Shop shire and old fashioned Damsons are also doing fairly well. Not many pears, they are knotty and fall, the trees are blighting badly.

QUERY DRAWER.

What is the best mode of growing tomatoes, and what kind of soil is best adapted to growing them? Answer by president.

Mr. Hayhurst: They will grow in any kind of soil and my method is staking them, but, of course, that would not be practicable in a large patch.

Mr. Grant: The poorest ground is

best for tomatoes, dig a hole, put in enough manure to mature the plant, by the time the manure is exhausted the tomato will be grown and the crop will then ripen.

Mr. Pontius: There will be a market for an immense crop required in Canton. I want to know how to grow on a large scale, have planted 2000 plants in moderately rich soil, think poor soil would probably be best.

Mrs. Ramsey thinks beans and tomatoes should be planted in poor soil.

Mr. Grant recommends trimming the vines after as many tomatoes are set as you think will mature.

Mr. Hayhurst has better results since he trims the vines, has heard it recommended to mulch with straw to keep the tomatoes off the ground.

Mr. Grant would hill the vine up before it fell, as soon as the vine falls it spreads out and the sun gets a chance to ripen the fruit.

Mr. Holl asks if any one has had any trouble with grapes rotting?

Mr. Grant reports plenty of it. It is best to keep the vines cut off, when they are too much shaded they rot more easily.

QUERY NO. 2.

Is it beneficial to the crop to remove the secondary stalk or suckers in the corn field?

Mr. Hayhurst says remove them every time. Sweet corn, which suckers more freely than field corn, is very much benefited by having them removed.

COMMITTEE ON APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES.

There are no pears or quinces on exhibition. Clayton Holl, of New Berlin, has on exhibition a specimen of Red Astrachan apples of somewhat irregular size, but good for this season.

Mrs. M. A. Ramsey has on exhibition a fine specimen of "Tetofsky," which is one of the most valuable early varieties of excellent quality.

A. J. SHAFER,
A. PONTIUS,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ON BERRIES AND GRAPES.

Mrs. Fox exhibits very fine sample of Downing Gooseberries, also good sample of White currants, and fair sample of Cherry currants. Eli Grant has fine sample of Golden Queen raspberries, also Grant blackberries and Wilson Jr. blackberries, all fine specimens. Clayton Holl shows twig of Ancient Britton blackberries very thickly set with fruit, also several twigs of Eureka and Ohio raspberries of this season's growth, full of berries which are nearer perfect than we generally find from this freak of nature.

ELI GRANT,
CLAYTON HOLL,
W. B. SHANAFELT,
Committee.

STONE FRUIT.

Your committee find on the table the following: A fine specimen of Wild Goose plums, exhibited by Mr. Eli Grant.

Mr. Clayton Holl, from New Berlin, exhibits a very fine specimen of Black Sweet cherries on the twig.

Respectfully submitted,
A. PONTIUS,
MRS. CLAYTON HOLL,
Committee.

Committee on vegetables find three varieties of potatoes by Clayton Holl, consisting of Early Ohio, Early Michigan and Bovee, good size for early. Also early Puritan and Burpee's Extra Early, exhibited by Mrs. Fox, very nice smooth specimens but small.

EZRA FAWCETT,
M. BITZER,
Committee.

The display of flowers was quite attractive. A beautiful bouquet of fringed poppies of pink, lilac and white, and another of dianthus and clematis, also a zebra leafed eulalia, by Mrs. Lucinda Lozier. Mrs. David Fox exhibits a bouquet of winter dahlias, also one of mixed varieties of corn flowers or bachelor buttons and another of different varieties of flowers. Mrs. Addie Munk, a bouquet of beautiful mixed flowers. Mrs. Hugh Knoll, a fine display of nasturtiums, and Mrs. Stephen Schell a display of sweet peas and geraniums. Mrs. A. J. Shaffer an attractive bouquet of single mixed petunias. Mrs. Jessie Roof one of fine nasturtiums. Mrs. Joseph Hartzell a bouquet of mixed flowers. Mrs. Jacob Knoll a lovely bouquet of sweet peas, and Miss Ida Fawcett a very generous one of the same beautiful flowers. Mrs. Snyder exhibits variegated nasturtiums and Mrs. Lucinda Lozier, for name, a lettuce or flower thistle.

MRS. S. L. KNOX,
MRS. G. W. LEE,
MRS. JOHN WICKEL,
Committee.

Your committee on nomenclature of fruit find some apples for name, exhibited by Mrs. Carpenter, which we call Early Transparent, also a little red apple by Eli Grant, which we cannot name.

M. BITZER.

Noxious weeds on exhibition are the Buck or Narrow Leaved Plantain, or English Plantain, it is a weed hard to get rid of, as it is propagated both by the root and by seed, eternal vigilance is required to get it all rooted out. St. John's Wort is another weed that needs attention. It some times grows to a height of three feet and bears a small yellow flower. Eli Grant has been fighting it for thirty years by pulling up every plant he sees as does Mr. Jacob Knoll, whose father lived on the same farm before

him and persuaded the same plan, but still a few plants will escape and grow, probably the seed come from some other farm that is not so closely watched. Mr. Grant says a horse with white nose, pasturing in a field where it grows, will soon have his nose get scabby from the weed.

Our entomologist, A. McGregor, read the very instructive paper on "What is an Insect?"

WHAT IS AN INSECT?

Since insects comprise four-fifths of the animal kingdom it is proper to determine what an insect is.

Although insects include several hundred thousand living species, a common plan of structure is seen through them all. All insects are formed in rings, or segments, arranged in succession and rendered more or less hard. Their bodies are arranged in three parts—the head, thorax, or middle body, and abdomen.

The bee, moth, beetle or dragon fly are six-footed insects, and in the head are four rings, in the thorax three and in the abdomen ten or eleven. Of course, these rings are the frame of the animal and formed early in embryonic life. To the three rings of the thorax are attached a pair of legs and generally a pair of wings to the first and second rings. The abdomen contains the ovipositor and in some as the bees and wasps has a sting.

Of course, there are variations, the spiders, for instance, have no antenna, but have an extra pair of long legs that "feel along the line." They also want the maxillae, or labium. The centipedes, or myriopods, also differ, having an indefinite number of abdominal rings, each having a pair of legs. Internally these have a nervous cord, with two chains of swellings or nerve knots resting on the underside of the body, and the heart, or dorsal vessel, just under the skin of the back, pulsates about as often as our own heart. If the insects are alarmed the beats become more rapid as in all animals.

Insects breathe through a series of holes or pores along the side of the body and so on through air tubes or trachea to every part of the body. In these tubes the blood comes in contact with the air, as in the higher animals in the lungs.

It will be seen the structure and internal arrangement of insects are very different from vertebrates or quadrupeds. Insects are animals and reproduce their kind, they eat, drink and sleep, see, hear and smell, all through organs very different from the higher orders of animated nature. An insect differs from a horse as much as the press Franklin used differs from the modern printing machine.

The jaws of insects are horny processes on each side of the mouth, which tear the food and move horizontally and not up and down. In the carnivorous insects, the taking of food is somewhat complex, but they have all the organs necessary, strong curved teeth to seize their food with and place it between the grinders to prepare it for swallowing. Their sharp teeth are even provided with hairs and brushes to clean the adjoining parts.

Insects, when young, eat rapidly and enormously and hence grow fast. One author says a silk worm in 56 days eats 86,000 times its primitive weight. When the insect, however, has finished its transformations, it either takes no food at all or merely sips the honey of flowers, as in the butterfly, while the June beetle and many others eat the leaves of trees, and the tiger and ground beetles devour other insects.

Some insects, like the grasshopper, just before the stomach, are provided with a gizzard supplied with rows of horny teeth to crush the grass fine for digestion in the stomach. In describing insects we may well say they are wonderfully made.

I have been astonished at the rapidity with which they walk and fly, and at their muscular power in other ways. We all know the activity of the house flies and the skill and activity and muscular power of ants. In the large animals, including man, walking is something of a complex affair and the process is also an interesting feature in insects. One author says he found 3,993 muscles in a caterpillar, over a thousand of them aiding in locomotion. A flea will leap 200 times its own height, and some large beetles will move great weights compared to their own bulk. An insect with three legs on each side uses three at a time in walking, the two front and a middle one and then the two hind ones and a middle one.

So much at this time in this line. We all know that every once in a while we become acquainted with a new insect that makes us trouble and does damage, and also sometimes one that is a benefactor. "The kissing bug" is not of the latter class. This "fly-by-night" bug seems to drop from his prod or beak a little poison below the cuticle, preferring the lip for his operation, which soon swells and becomes painful.

According to the late bulletin of the Agricultural department at Washington, they are likely to succeed in raising the Smyrna fig in California, as last year they imported the insect on which the fruiting of the fig depends. So that ere many years we may be getting car loads of figs from California.

The cabbage butterfly was an importation from Europe some twenty or thirty years ago and a Canadian entomologist

said that annually they destroyed about a quarter of a million dollars worth of cabbages about Quebec.

Parasitic insects that prey upon other insects sometimes do us great service in destroying our enemies. I have been in hopes that the potato bug would quit troubling us by such an enemy attending to them. But such result has not yet transpired, although the potato enemy is not as troublesome as usual this year. I have wondered if it would not be advisable to quit raising potatoes for a time to get rid of the pests—just raising enough for seed and so not lose the plant entirely. My mother used to tell her grandmother saying that in her early days that potatoes were only raised in garden beds, like onions, etc., so that it is not long since the potato became an important and leading article of food. William Cobbett, of England, a distinguished agriculturalist and author, claimed the potato was uncertain as to durability and was likely to run out. We well remember the mysterious potato blight that first appeared in 1845 and spread all over Europe producing famine and pestilence in Ireland.

VOLUNTARY PERFORMANCES.

Instrumental music by Mrs. Ada Knoll and D. S. Bowman.

Recitation by Mrs. Steffey, "Mrs. Johnson's Company."

NEW MEMBERS.

Thomas Close, New Franklin; Joseph Guthrie, Freeburg; Wash. Nunamaker; Homeworth.

RENEWALS.

Eli Grant, Alliance; J. J. Snyder, Paris. A. J. Shaffer, Freeburg.

After a vote of thanks to the host and hostess and all others who contributed by music or otherwise to our entertainment, we adjourned to meet at William Hueston's on August 16th, seven miles southwest of Massillon, teams will be at Navarre station to meet members who desire to go that way.

JOSEPH HAYHURST, Pres.
MARGARET A. ROCKHILL, Sec.

NO GUESS WORK HERE.

All Canton People Have to Do is Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn. Some may be disputed. None can be disproved. A fact is the opposite of fiction. It is always hedged about with proof. Has to stand the test of investigation. Or it drifts to the realm of doubt. Investigate closely the following: The closer the scrutiny, the more convincing the result.

A Canton citizen speaks here. Speaks from experience and conviction. Relates facts—stubborn facts. That may be disputed, but cannot be disproved.

Mr. Homer J. Stone, deputy sheriff of Stark county, living at 78 N. Cleveland St., says: "Medicines relieved me some while taking them but they would not last and my back continued to tire out and ache. The left kidney seemed to be affected the most. I could not stand for five or ten minutes or sit at my desk in the office or rise from a chair or stoop, without enduring suffering and in the early morning, the pain was so severe that it would wake me up and compelled me to lie enduring agony. As the complaint became more advanced it affected the urinary organs and it became a question to know just what I was to do. I noticed statements in our papers a number of times which said Doan's Kidney Pills were curing a great number of complaint, some like mine, some much worse. They seemed to read as if they were facts, so I went down to Durbin, Wright & Co.'s drug store and got a box of them. They cured me. I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to Canton citizens. They are a first-class remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50c or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

TWO DIED OF FEVER.

Nevertheless, the Marine Hospital Service Officials Believe the Epidemic Is Under Control.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Official reports to the marine hospital service from the Soldiers' home, at Hampton, showed that the yellow fever situation there continued favorable. Surgeon White reported to Dr. Wyman that there was nothing suspicious in the town of Hampton.

There were no new cases and two deaths at the home, according to the report of Dr. Vickery, the surgeon of the institution, sent to the surgeon general. Dr. Vickery expressed the opinion that the immune help on their way there should be sufficient, as the epidemic seems to be checked. The cord around the home and the immediately adjoining village of Phoebus, Surgeon White says, is as tight as he ever saw it at any place.

Surgeon General Wyman, in speaking of the situation, inferentially uttered a word of caution against too sanguine views on the checking of the epidemic at this time which might result in a relaxation of the precautions which should be maintained against the spread of the fever.

Samoa Commission May Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The non-arrival of the Samoa commission was beginning to attract comment in official quarters, as it was thought some new complication may have arisen in Samoa to keep the commission there.

Robert Left For Lake Champlain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Vice President Hobart left Long Branch for Lake Champlain on a visit to President McKinley. The vice president appeared to be in good health when he left.

Regular term begins October 24, 1899. Equipments most complete. \$50.00 delivered without previous dental training. Women admitted. Write for catalogue. PITTSBURGH DENTAL COLLEGE, Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania, 711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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No matter how serious your case may be, we have long years of experience and NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and manly powers revive. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE—NO PAY. NO OPERATIONS. NO PAIN. NO DETERIORATION FROM BUSINESS.

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Teachers' Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of Stark county will meet at Canton for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates on the FIRST Saturday of each of the following months: October, November and December, 1898. January, February, March, April, May, June and August, 1899.

Examination of pupils under the Boxwell Law, at Canton on the THIRD Saturday of April and on the THIRD Saturday of May, 1899. All examinations begin promptly at 8:15 A. M. All work must be done with pen and ink. Examinations will be held in the Central High School building.

J. A. SYLER, Pres't,
JOHN M. SARVER, New Berlin, O.,
JOHN ELLIS, Clerk, Canton,
M. H. PIERCE, Massillon, O.,
EXAMINERS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Louis Piero, who resides at Indianapolis, in Marion county, Indiana; Conrad Eckhardt, who resides at Chicago, in Cook county, Illinois; and the unknown children of Louis Piero, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that George Piero, executor of the estate of Caroline Piero, deceased, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1899, filed his petition for the probate court within and for the county of Stark and state of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay her debts and the charges of administration of her estate; that she died seized in fee-simple of the following described real estate situate in said county to wit:

Lot No. 1590 in the said city of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and fronting on the south side of West Fourth street in said city, beginning for a description of the same at the northwest corner of said lot at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Fourth street and Newton street, thence south on the west line of said lot 93 feet to the point 100 feet north from the southwest corner of said lot, thence across said lot east 534 feet, thence north 93 feet to the north line of said lot and the south line of said lot, thence west on said north line and being the south line of West Fourth street 54 feet to the place of beginning.

Also 80 feet off of the south end of lot No. 2805 in the city of Canton, Stark county, Ohio. The prayer of said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 10th day of September, A. D. 1899.

WM. J. PIERO,
Attorney for George J. Piero, Executor as Aforesaid.
Canton, Ohio, July 21, 1899.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Peter Pierson, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 15th day of July, 1899.
GATHRINE PIERSON, Executor.